

TROY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, OCT'R 20, 1875.

THOS. D. FISHER, } Editors.
JON. A. RUDD, }

Iowa, as usual, has gone Republican by a majority of about thirty-one thousand.

The Nebraska election resulted in a Republican majority of about ten thousand.

Remember that one week from next Saturday is the day appointed for the adoption of the new constitution. Let all the friends of reform turn out and give it a rousing vote.

The defeat of the Ohio Democracy shows that the people do not clearly discern their interests. As long as the bondholders, by means of their money, can honeycomb laboring men to vote against their own interests and to sustain a bondocracy, the country is in danger.

All this furor about the national credit and repudiation, raised by the bondholders in the Ohio campaign, is bosh. The national credit would not suffer by the success of the anti-contractionists, but would retain a more healthy vigor. The great danger lies in the oppression of the people. It was the last feather that broke the camel's back.

The opposition to the new constitution that the recent action of the Republican state central committee developed, we are pleased to see is stirring up the friends of that instrument to energetic action. Come out, friends, and poll a heavy vote for the new constitution. Don't allow it to be defeated by your inaction.

Know-nothingism played a prominent part in the Ohio campaign. The Republicans made war on the Catholics, arousing the prejudices of bigoted protestants. In a country where every man is permitted to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and where religion and state affairs have nothing to do with each other, it seems strange that people can be swayed by such things.

Hayes' majority over Allen in the recent election, as near as can be estimated without the official count, is 4,753. The vote on both sides was very large, the chairman of the Democratic central committee asserting that Allen received 20,000 more votes than any man who was ever before elected governor of Ohio. He further says that there were heavy frauds and a lavish expenditure of money by the bondholders and Republicans.

The war of races it seems is not confined to the Southern states; even the City of Churches, the pious Brooklyn, the home of the great abolition agitator and wife-seducer Beecher, has had a taste of it. On the 15th, while some colored men were returning from a picnic, they were attacked by a number of white rowdies. One negro was killed and another fatally wounded. It will now be in order for Gov. Tilden to call upon the government for troops; but then he aims higher than the Mississippi Amos, and will allow the proper authorities to attend to that little matter.

Senator Gatewood thinks we did him injustice in our statement of the compromised slander suit of Miss Adams against himself; we therefore give the following a place in our columns, at his request:

Mary J. Adams } Slander.
W. L. Gatewood. }

SEPT. 17th, 1875.—Agreement filed, depositions, answers and reply withdrawn by consent and on demand of the plaintiff; and judgment by consent of parties for the plaintiff in the sum of \$1,000, and satisfaction of judgment acknowledged by plaintiff. The above is a correct transcript from the court docket.

J. MAHER, Clerk.

The only difference between the above and the statement given by us is the acknowledgment of satisfaction by the plaintiff, of which we had no knowledge at the time. We disclaim any intention of doing Senator Gatewood an injustice; but our remarks concerning his public assault upon the character of Miss Adams we are compelled to let stand.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The Ohio election is over, the returns are about all in, and the Democracy has been defeated. Hayes is elected by between four and five thousand majority. The sympathies of the people of the West were strongly enlisted in the campaign, not only because it was a struggle against Radical encroachments upon constitutional government, but because the question of finance entered largely into the issues presented. As a Republican victory, in the partisan sense, there is little for that party to congratulate itself upon. Ohio has ever since the war been strongly Republican, notwithstanding the Democrats succeeded two years ago in electing their governor by a small majority; but then there was a general apathy existing, and no exciting issues were before the people to draw them out. The Republican majority in the presidential campaign of 1872 was 37,531. In 1873 Gov. Allen's majority was only 817, and he was the only one of the Democratic nominees who was elected. The popularity of his administration was so widespread that but a weak fight was made against it in 1874, a large number of the Republicans in the state being satisfied with the management of state affairs, and Ohio again went Democratic by a few thousand. The result would probably have been the same this fall had there been no exciting issues introduced, but then the true status of the political parties of Ohio would have been in doubt, as the country would have taken the unconcern of the Republicans for an abandonment of their party. The recent election, however, proves that such is not the case; that when an issue calculated to arouse a full vote is before them, the state is still, as it has been for years, Republican in politics. Had there been no excitement in the campaign, and Allen, on account of the popularity of his administration had been re-elected by a small majority, we would have counted upon her electoral vote in 1876 for the Democratic nominee, only to see it go Republican and our calculations all amiss. As it is, there can be no further doubt that Ohio with a full vote is Republican by a small majority. Realizing this fact, the Democrats will know where to put in their work in the presidential campaign, and it may be that this small majority can be overcome and the electoral vote secured. Looking at it in this light, their defeat at this time may be a blessing in disguise.

Those journals which run with the bondholders and immediate resumptionists, but are otherwise opposed to the policy of the dominant party, lay the defeat of the Ohio Democracy at the door of the greenback movement. But this view of the matter is not altogether clear, for it is certain that had not that issue been before the people not nearly so large a Democratic vote would have been polled. It is true it aroused both parties, and the increase of the Republican vote was correspondingly large. To attribute to the increase of the latter is the fact that the capitalists of the East sent their workers and public speakers into Ohio, and spent their money to defeat what they falsely termed repudiation; we say falsely termed, because the Democrats do not favor repudiation—they only oppose any further contraction of the currency at present for the purpose of forcing specie resumption, realizing, especially those in the West, that this policy is pressuring our people to the wall and driving them into bankruptcy. Only in enlisting the active co-operation of the capitalists against the Ohio Democracy, can the greenback movement be said to have contributed to their defeat; but any issue, whether made now, or in the next presidential campaign, which may in the least affect the profits which, with their bonds, they are grinding out of the people, will meet with the united opposition of the money power. It is the same old story of Eastern capital against Western labor. The only strange thing about it is, that so many laborers and men whose property is loaded with mortgages, can be so easily hoodwinked by the sophistry of these unscrupulous bondholders who are trying to force specie resumption.

As a state measure we doubt that

the greenback, or anti-contraction policy was a mistake. We believe this question should be dealt with by the states; not exactly in the way, however, that our Ohio friends took hold of the matter, but should enter as a question into the congressional districts, and men elected to Congress who understand the wishes of the people in this regard and who will carry out their convictions in the halls of Congress. As a national issue—that is, one that is to enter into the contest for president—we believe it would be unwise, because members of the same political faith in various sections differ in their financial policies. If the next national contest is to be conducted on a sectional platform, it might be very well; but that would certainly be dangerous to the peace as well as the prosperity of the country, and should not be thought of. There are other issues that are of importance to the country that should be looked after first. In the language of Lyman Trumbull, "administrative reform and the limiting of the federal government to its constitutional powers," are the issues that should concern the people. As we have before observed, let this question of the finances, over which the West and East differ so widely, be settled in Congress by wise compromise provisions, both parties making concessions; but in matters pertaining to the preservation of our form of government and the limiting of the federal government to its constitutional powers, let the Democrats of all sections stand by their party. Let us be sure that we are secure in our rights as citizens before we commence to quarrel over the settlement of a debt that will not and cannot be paid until the thieves, defaulters and plunderers are hurled from power.

CUBA.

With only the experience of an evil war, whose horrors recede and hide themselves in the mist of departing years, with nothing but political reform matters to engross our attention, we scarcely realize that only one hundred and thirty miles from our southern border, a life and death struggle has been going on for eight years. On the 2d of August, 1867, a conspiracy was organized on the little island of Cuba, with its million and a quarter population, by a few daring spirits. The association increased so rapidly that on the 10th of October the same year, Céspedes, with two hundred armed men under his command, declared for independence from Spanish rule. Only a few days after this event active fighting commenced, and the conspiracy augmented into a formidable rebellion. Defeats and victory have marked its sanguinary career since then, and still with buoyant hopes and a grim determination it holds out against vast odds. Spain has sent shipload after shipload of troops into Cuba in the vain attempt to subdue the insurgents, and has waged against them one of the most relentless warfare that disgraces the history of any civilized country. Sympathizers have been ruthlessly shot down without jury or evidence, and even women and children butchered in the theatres of Havana; nor does this stand much more to the shame of Spain than the putting to death on the 27th of November, 1871, of eight medical students for alleged desecration of the grave of a Spanish editor, and the massacre of the Virginians crew two years ago. Over 13,000 Cubans were killed in battle and over 43,000 prisoners put to death by the Spanish government the last four years of the war; the atrocities of the past four are hardly less sickening. Spain is still sending troops to Cuba, having embarked several shiploads the present month, and the bloody work goes on. She has shown her inability to hold in subjection, either by arms or wise national measure, a province that is determined to free itself of her rule; and is it not time for other powers to interfere and by some means put a stop to the war, or at least declare and demand for the Cubans belligerent rights? Cuba, by reason of its geographical position, ought to belong to the United States, and there can be no doubt of the maritime and commercial advantage it would be to us. We cannot help sympathizing with a people who have so long and so bravely, against such odds, and in the midst of such atrocities, contended for their liberty and independence.

1875 Good News for the People! 1875

THE FALL TRADE

Has been opened at our

Dry Goods Headquarters,

WITH THE

Largest Stock of Goods

IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

Which we are offering to our Customers at ASTONISHINGLY LOW FIGURES.

WE ARE GIVING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For Men and Boys: Also to

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of which we carry a Very Large Stock.

We have a large variety of New Designs in Ladies' Dress Goods, from the Cheapest to the Finest.

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds and Jeans is Larger than usual, and Cheaper than ever before sold in this market.

Our Store is always full of Customers, and the reason is that we have the BEST STOCK TO SELECT FROM, and sell at the Very Lowest Figures.

We keep Everything that the Country Needs, and what you can't find in our stock is not worth looking after.

Don't Fail when in Town to Turn in to the

Dry Goods Headquarters

and take a look through the piles of Goods on our shelves and counters.

Bring your families, kindred and friends to the Dry Goods Headquarters, and we will make you glad.

PARKER, WEEKS & CO.,

Troy, Mo., Oct. 18, 1875.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Democrats Hear Up Bravely—Independents Issue Their Advice—Bondholders Jubilant.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

In extending our condolence to the Ohio Democrats in the bruised and battered plight in which they find themselves, we take the liberty of reminding them of the lesson which their discomfiture teaches: that they ought to have their platforms made by other hands than their own. Platform-building is demonstrably not their forte. Neither is leadership. Two disastrous failures in seven years have proven this to the complete satisfaction of all but themselves, at least, and it would seem that the last of these disasters is so crushing that even Ohio Democrats cannot fail to understand it. They may seek a ferocious satisfaction in looking away from themselves and attempting to lay the blame on the New York Democracy and Mr. Schurz, but all the fierce maledictions they may hurl at New York and Schurz cannot obscure the truth that they themselves are the authors of the disaster which fell on them and the whole Democratic party Tuesday. It was their duty to deserve, instead of repelling, the good will of their brethren of New York; they had it in their power to claim and receive it; they had it in their power even to claim and receive the good will and perhaps the active support of Schurz. The conditions were as simple as could be. If their state convention, when it met, did not know what to do, it should have done nothing; it would have been easier to do nothing, or to have republished some dusty platform of half a century ago, than disturb the peaceful and auspicious state of things that prevailed with the wild agitation that has brought on them an irretrievable defeat, lost to the party (perhaps) a Western state with 22 electoral votes, and half undone the brilliant victories of last year. There was no need whatever for importing the money question into the Ohio canvass; it was a wanton act. The people did not demand it. It was not disturbing the popular mind; it had been apparently quelled by the legislation of the late Congress, and in that respect it should have been left. Besides, the Democracy could certainly have carried the state without it. A profound discontent with the venality and misgovernment of the Republicans was working out the restoration of the Democracy to power everywhere so effectively that there was nothing to be done in Ohio but

allow the process to go on unobstructed. If the Ohio canvass evolved an issue that utterly obscured the faults and crimes of the Republican party, divided the Democracy, and conjured up the spectre of repudiation to alarm the country in the background, it is because the Democratic leaders in that state would have it so; and if what was an all but certain promise of victory three months ago has been changed into a defeat that may not be relieved for years, these leaders are to be thanked for it.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

There had to be an issue made sooner or later between the Money Power and the people, and it was well that it was made defiantly in Ohio on the eve of a presidential election. The contest of day before yesterday was a determined fight between these two opposing elements in American politics, and as was natural in a first encounter the people went to the wall. Who thinks this is the end of the fight? Who believes that the old proletarian spirit of the masses—slow to anger and patient under galling yokes as any other beast of burden—will not overlap at last the boundaries of political law and organization and tumble into a chaotic heap the platitudes of party platforms and the lines, now purely imaginary, that separate Radicalism and Democracy? Last Tuesday's battle was a battle that ended in an adjournment. It was unfortunate but it was unavoidable. It bequeathed to 1876 issues that should have been settled in 1875.

Discomfited by Know-nothingism, the lavish expenditure of Eastern money, the deadly betrayal of pretended friends, the terrible power of the National banks, the vehement energy of a monstrous bondocracy, the sly machinations and maneuverings of pit-a-pat politicians, it is only discomfited. Mark you, not routed, nor demoralized, nor convinced that a single error has been committed, nor weakened a single degree of faith in the efficacy of greenbacks, and the plans based upon them to save the country. The bullionists have got Hayes, but what will they do with him? Will his election start a single furnace, open a single rolling-mill, lift a mortgage from a single farm, give a single grain of confidence to a single capitalist, start into life a single enterprise, lay the foundation of a single railroad, take from the price of money a single cent of interest, lift a single burden from the backs of the people, help a single western county to pay its debts, or check in its envious descent a single tract of